Indian civilizations culture, economic were heavily influenced by its geography, Himalayas and Indian Ocean and its climate of semitropical land. Aryan (indo-European) had numerous invasions and fortification in classical India, laying the foundation of its civilization. The **caste system** was established, it was a concrete social system of Brahmin, merchants, and Untouchables, literature and religion. **Mauryan** and **Gupta** were two of India’s most influence dynasty. The Maurya had great leaders, Chandraguta Maurya and Ashoka unifying and expanding India, spread Buddhism and developing a substantial bureaucracy. The Gupta expanded influence without constant fighting. In India, local and regional religious based government dominated. Hinduism was a major polytheism, spiritual and nature loving religion in India. Hinduism influenced many Indian distinctive, modern advances in science, solar year, and art, stupas. Buddhism originated in India but spread to other areas in Asia. India heavily emphasized trade, internal and martitime, giving India’s economic wealthy. Patriarchy was in family life with the ideal of affection and society. India’s extensive trade caused its culture and art to influences many parts of ancient world. It spread Buddhism to China.